

The Sonoma News.

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ALONG THE COAST.

Interesting Occurrences From all Over the Coast.

NEWS OF THE WEEK CONDENSED.

A Number of Miscellaneous Jottings Briefly and Curiously Told in This Column.

A refinery at Vancouver, B. C., is importing raw sugar from Java.

Competition has resulted in a \$25 and \$15 rate from Seattle, Wash., to Skagway.

The Santa Fe Co. now employs at its Albuquerque, N. M., shops over 600 men.

The Lacy Co. of Los Angeles, Cal., have built a 36,700-gallon oil tank at San Bernardino, Cal., of steel plates.

The Gila Valley, Globe & Northern Railroad from Bowie to Globe, Arizona, 125 miles, will be completed soon.

About 30,000 tons of sugar beets have been produced this season in the Grande Ronde valley district, Oregon.

Victoria island, containing 8,000 acres, sixteen miles from Stockton, Cal., has been sold for \$320,000 to London purchasers.

The Northwest reports that business with the big cargo lumber mills on the sound is better, foreign and coast orders coming in.

From Baker City, Oregon, were shipped last week 23,000 sheep for Chicago. This is the final shipment this season of 73,000 head.

Failure is reported to have attended the Government effort to discover an entrance for deep sea vessels at the mouth of the Yukon river.

At La Grande, Or., farmers are paid \$4 a ton for beets containing 14 per cent saccharine and 25 cents for every additional per cent of sugar.

The California Powder Works of San Francisco has a contract from the Government for 500,000 pounds of smokeless powder at 80 cents per pound.

The San Francisco Mechanics' Institute has decided to hold an exposition in '99. The Institute has held an annual fair for thirty years, but passed this year.

A disastrous fire has destroyed the town of New Westminster, B. C., causing a loss of nearly \$2,500,000. There is considerable resultant destitution.

The California Oil and Gas Co. of Arizona has incorporated at Yuma, with a branch office at San Francisco. The capital stock is \$2,000,000, with shares \$10 each.

A cable from San Francisco to the Hawaiian territory of the United States will be a commercial necessity. The estimated cost is \$1005 per mile, in round numbers, \$2,500,000.

The approximate earnings of the Mexican Central Railway for the fourth week of August aggregated \$325,950, against \$113,983 for the same period of 1897, an increase of \$38,967.

The California Limited over the Santa Fe route will begin running on November 2d between Los Angeles and Chicago, the fastest train scheduled between California and Chicago.

Z. L. Tanner, U. S. N., has awarded the contract for building piers and coaling sheds at Pago Pago harbor, Samoa, to Healy & Tibbitts of San Francisco for \$142,900. The work will be finished by January 1, 1900.

The annual report of the Southern Pacific Co. for the twelve months ending June 30th shows an increase. The gross earnings for the year were \$55,780,337. The net earnings, after deducting the operating expenses, were \$21,160,611.

Of commercial importance to the Pacific coast is Luzon, the largest of the Philippines, equal in area to Cuba and Porto Rico combined, nearest the Chinese coast. On it is the city of Manila. That island should be retained by the United States.

The Los Angeles, Cal., Railway Co.'s system of electric street railways has been bought by Southern Pacific men. The transaction involves the issue of \$5,000,000 in bonds, \$4,000,000 of which is to be devoted to canceling the bond issue of the old corporation, to the liquidation of indebtedness and to improvements. The bonds of the new company are to bear 5 per cent interest. The price paid is in the neighborhood of \$4,000,000.

The Union Iron Works of San Francisco, which has received so much deserved commendation in the high character and splendid record of the vessels built for the Government, will be given a contract for the entire construction of one of the three new warships and three of the new torpedo boat destroyers. The latter will cost \$281,500 each, and will be built on designs furnished by the Union Iron Works and approved by the Government.

Till recent years the largest body of fresh water wholly within U. S. limits was Tulare lake, Cal. Irrigation, etc., gradually reduced its limits and this year the lake is entirely dried up. A land district has been formed in Tulare and it is expected that 30,000 acres of the old lake bed will be converted into tillable land. A levee is to be built thirteen miles long, costing \$7000. Wells will be bored to furnish water for irrigation. It is said that all the space left by the lake's disappearance has been appropriated, so that there will be no room for a stampede. The

work of reclaiming will cost some money, but for this purpose a share of the purchase price is available, it is claimed. The State's price of \$2.50 an acre being cut to 50 cents, which goes into the State school fund. The claimants of the tract have paid in their assessments to complete the levee.

FASHODA MAY CAUSE WAR.

All the Elements of Rupture in the Situation.

New York.—A World's cable from London says: The Fashoda question between England and France has entered upon a very grave stage. All the elements of a rupture are provided by the situation. There is no mistaking the stern determination of the English people that Fashoda shall not belong to France. The French press, on the other hand, notably the semi-official Temps, has been steadily stiffening in its resolve to hold on to Major Marchand's prize. The news of the result of General Kitchener's advance to Fashoda is therefore awaited with the keenest anxiety.

It has been stated here that General Kitchener started for Fashoda without fresh instructions from his Government. It is stated on authority that this is not so. He asked for and received instructions by telegraph, fresh instructions in view of the discovery that Major Marchand had forestalled him on the Upper Nile. This fact renders the situation all the more serious if he adopts hostile measures against the French explorers, as he will be acting under express authority from the British Government.

What his instructions are the Foreign Office here declines to disclose.

The truth is that Lord Salisbury dares not surrender Fashoda. It is a fact, patent to any competent observer, that the mood of the English people at this moment is strongly warlike. This is due in part to the profound confidence that the British fleet is now in condition to cope with any possible combination and partly to the exasperation at the feeling created abroad by Salisbury's timid policy that England won't fight for anything. In the present temper Englishmen will tolerate no concession, graceful or otherwise, in relation to Fashoda. Even entering upon any dallying negotiations would ruin the Government. On the other hand France is not the country to receive an affront with equanimity, so that the tension of feeling here, until this Fashoda affair is settled, can be appreciated.

SPAIN YIELDS CUBAN PORTS.

Bahia Honda and Jucaro Conceded to the Americans.

New York.—A Sun cable from Havana says: Preparations have been made by the American Evacuation Commission to take immediate possession of the ports of the Bahia Honda, west of Havana on the north coast of Cuba, and Jucaro, far east on the south coast, according to an agreement with the Spanish Commission and Captain-General Blanco. The concession of these ports by the Spaniards was made three days ago, when Blanco summoned an extraordinary council of the Colonial Cabinet and presented to it General Wade's request that these ports be opened for the importation of food. The matter was kept a strict secret.

Blanco, acting according to his policy, favored concession in order to avoid further trouble concerning the importation of food free of duty. The Spaniards claim that Blanco was not free to act on his own responsibility in the matter of the free importation of provisions, and he had to comply with existing customs regulation. In the case of the Comal he offered to pay the duties on her cargo and to meet the expenses of landing it, but he could not authorize the free distribution of food without a warrant from the authorities while Havana was still in the possession of Spain.

The solution now reached is the best for both Governments pending total evacuation. The Americans will now introduce food freely and distribute it under their own flag. Next week the Spanish troops will begin to evacuate the ports referred to and the Americans will take possession. The number of persons who will leave for Spain is placed at over 200,000. These include the regular and irregular troops, the clergy, civil employees and families of officers.

The Madrid Government is all the more willing to co-operate in bringing about rapid evacuation on account of the enormous expense of maintaining troops here, where their presence is now unnecessary.

Vesuvius a Source of Alarm.

Naples.—A state of gloomy apprehension prevails among the population regarding the eruption of Vesuvius, which is hourly becoming more active and menacing. Streams of lava are spreading in every direction. The most threatening of these flows through the Vedrino valley, which is almost filled. The observatory which originally stood at a height of 610 meters, is now only twenty-seven meters above the sea level, owing to the sinking of the ground. Seven new craters have formed around the central one, and his has not tended to diminish the fears formerly felt, which were based upon the eruption of stones and scoria similar to that which occurred in 1872.

To Guard the Korean Emperor.

Yokohama.—Advices from Seoul say that nine Americans, nine British, five Germans, three Frenchmen and two Russians who were engaged at Shanghai as imperial guards, have arrived there.

Admiral Montojo Out of a Job.

Madrid.—The council of war has suspended Admiral Montojo and Major Sostoa, director of the Cadiz arsenal.

FOR ANNEXATION.

Prominent Havana Men Preparing Memorial for McKinley.

UNITED STATES TO TAKE THE ISLAND

Indications That a Great Political Struggle is Imminent in Cuba.

New York.—A Sun cable from Havana says: A great political agitation is imminent. Annexationists are widely circulating a petition addressed to President McKinley, asking that the United States annex the island immediately. This petition is being signed by merchants, sugar planters and other influential people. A group of Spaniards who do not favor annexation held a meeting.

They agreed that the wealth of American merchants who will establish themselves in business in Cuba will ruin local merchants, who lack American capital and enterprise. They agreed to vote for the independence of the island.

La Lucha, referring to the political situation, says that Cubans or Spaniards are neither winners nor vanquished. The only winner is the American army. It adds that on the United States depends the fate of Cuba.

The proclamation of President Maso has not yet been printed here. The authorities have resolved to prohibit its circulation. A brief sheet of the proclamation was furnished to a correspondent of the Sun. President Maso says the Cubans do not intend to form a definite government, but to retain their present government until the time comes for an election by the people of Cuba of a stable and definite government. He highly praises the Americans and avers that the Cubans owe them everlasting gratitude. He feels confident that a joint resolution of Congress guaranteeing the independence of Cuba will be carried out by McKinley. Speaking of annexation and referring to the Spaniards, who form a majority of the annexation party, he says:

"We fought until today against Spain with arms in our hands, but now we find that our struggle is not ended, though it will be continued on more peaceful grounds. Our constant enemies are preparing to use against us another formidable weapon. They are always the same in their hate of our country. Seeing Cuba cannot belong to them longer, they do not want her to belong to us. There is a third nation which they hate more than they do Cubans, but which they intend now to use as an instrument for their purposes. They want to embitter the glorious triumph of the Americans and to destroy the noble ends that inspired the land of Washington and Lincoln to take up arms to redeem an enslaved people."

THE FLEET REORGANIZED.

Vessels Composing the North Atlantic Squadron.

Washington.—Secretary Long has issued an order reorganizing the North Atlantic squadron. The fleet is reduced from a force of about 100 vessels to thirty-two, the remainder being detached ready for disposition in the future. The four vessels of the Morgan line, the Prairie, Yosemite, Yankee and Dixie, with the auxiliary cruisers Badger and Panther, are ordered to be laid up in reserve at League Island.

The fleet, as reorganized, will consist of the Indiana, Massachusetts, Texas, New York, Brooklyn, Amphitrite, Puritan, Miantonomoh, Terror, Cincinnati, Montgomery, Newark, San Francisco, Detroit, Marblehead, Mayflower, New Orleans, Bancroft, Marietta, Topeka, Cassin, Nashville, Wilmington, Machias, Princeton, Fenimore, Resolute, Potomac, Scorpion and Albatross.

Another order received from the Secretary put the following vessels, now at the Norfolk Navy Yard, out of commission: Siren, Stranger, Tecumseh, Viking, Wasp, Frolic and Apache. These vessels are to be transferred to old ships, where they are not short-service men.

There will be no change in the flag officers of the North Atlantic squadron in consequence of the reorganization. Rear-Admiral Sampson, though in Havana on detached duty, will still remain in command of the second section of the fleet.

This reorganization of the fleet is probably the beginning for the reorganization of all the forces on the various stations, which will include the revival of the European station, the rehabilitation of the South Atlantic station and perhaps the creation of a Southern Pacific station.

Texas Troops Make a Kick.

Washington.—Paymaster General Stanton has turned over to the President all the papers relating to the refusal of a Texas regiment to receive pay from Major Lynch because he is colored. The President has taken no definite action, beyond an expression of approval of General Stanton's course in sending a sharp dispatch to the commanding paymaster of that department, stating in effect, that as Major Lynch had been regularly commissioned by the President as an army paymaster, the troops must take their pay from him or else go without pay. Thus the matter stands with the papers before the President.

There is a possibility that a new question may arise on the point of insubordination in refusing to receive pay from paymasters regularly commissioned to make payments.

TRYING TO AVERT WAR.

Efforts to Induce Chile and Argentina to Submit to Arbitration.

New York.—A Washington special to the Herald says: It has developed that the United States has used its influence with Chile and Argentina to avoid a conflict which seems almost inevitable. In accordance with instructions sent by Secretary Day, the American Ministers at Santiago and Buenos Ayres have submitted to the Chilean and Argentine governments the hope of the President of the United States that they will not resort to war to determine the boundary dispute existing between them, but that they will, in accordance with the protocol signed by their representatives, submit their cases to the arbitration of the Queen of Great Britain.

The authorities are hopeful that this representation will have a beneficial effect upon the temper of the two governments, and that a satisfactory agreement will be reached which will permit the submission of their cases to the British Government for decision of the Queen without further difficulty. It was recently learned that agents of Chile are gathering all the information possible regarding the lessons taught by the late war with Spain, with a view of profiting by the experience of the American and Spanish ships. The agents of Argentina are also busy in securing technical information and both nations are training their men with all possible expedition in order that the highest efficiency in gunnery may be obtained.

WORK OF WIND AND FLOOD.

Thousands Injured, Homeless and Starving.

Kingston, Jamaica.—The recent hurricane was undoubtedly the worst visitation of the kind experienced by the West Indies during the century. The hurricane swept along the island chain from Barbadoes westward to St. Vincent, and thence northward to St. Kitts, where it was last heard from. Barbadoes suffered mostly from rain, which destroyed the crops and roads as it did at St. Lucia and other islands, while the center of the storm swept over St. Vincent and Guadeloupe.

Details received from St. Vincent show that an unparalleled destruction of life and property has taken place here. Out of a population of 41,000, 300 were killed and 2000 were injured and rendered homeless. Besides this, owing to the complete destruction of the provisions, they are all starving. The island has been absolutely ravaged by the winds and the floods from the mountains in addition to the waves along the coast. There has been great loss on shipping along the track of the cyclone.

Relief funds are being raised in response to an appeal of the Governor of St. Vincent, where all descriptions of food and clothing and other necessities were lost in the general destruction. The demand for building materials is unlimited.

She Liked to Play Poker.

New York.—The taking of testimony in the suit of Signor Perugini, who is known in private life as John Chatterton, for divorce from his wife, Lillian Russell, was begun the other day in Jersey City before Master in Chancery Williams. The grounds on which he seeks to be released from his matrimonial bonds are desertion and his wife's persistent refusal to live with him, notwithstanding repeated solicitation on his part and the entreaties of mutual friends. The plaintiff attributes his domestic troubles to his wife's uncontrollable infatuation for playing poker. He says that she preferred playing poker to sleeping or even eating. Testimony is being taken privately. Lillian Russell has filed a cross bill, alleging cruelty.

To Keep the Philippines.

London.—The Daily Mail's Madrid correspondent says a long conference was held between Senor Sagasta and Senor Montero Rios, the president of the Spanish Peace Commission, which resulted in the decision that the Peace Commission shall strenuously defend the retention of the Philippine Islands by Spain.

United Ireland Ceases Publication.

Dublin.—United Ireland, which was established by the late Charles Stewart Parnell in 1881, the organ of the Land League, has ceased publication. Lately it has been the organ of the reunion of the Nationalist parties.

British Status in Delagoa Bay.

Berlin.—The Vossische Zeitung declares that under the Anglo-German agreement, Delagoa bay was ceded to Great Britain commercially and not politically.

Past Salaries of Actors.

A number of autograph letters of Edmund Kean supply some interesting information about the salaries of actors early in the century. One relates to an offer by Mr. Ellison offering Kean £3 a week as acting manager of "the new theater in Wyck street." Later this rose as high as £25 a month. In 1826 Kean was offered \$12,000 a year to go to America. In the prime of his popularity he received £200 for a week in Edinburgh, and apparently reached the highest point when Mr. Bunn wrote from the Theater Royal, Dublin, on Feb. 8, 1839, and offered him £50 a night to play in Dublin and Cork—Liverpool Mercury.

There is a curious little Holland village in Wisconsin named Little Chute,

whose chief manufacture is wooden shoes. The people there are as thoroughly Dutch as their progenitors. The town stands on the ground where Pere Marquette had his winter quarters, and where the Dutch priests instructed the Indians.

FOR THE FARMERS.

Some Interesting News for the Ruralist

SPOKEN OF IN THIS COLUMN.

A Few Sensible Hints to Suit the Busy Agriculturist.—Items That May Benefit our Readers.

Planting Fruit Trees in Wet Ground.

It is useless to plant trees in ground which is not at least fairly well drained. When water cannot get away from land it is unfit for the growth of ordinary trees. There must be some flow to make it possible to have trees thrive there. Where there is some drainage, even though it be slow, trees can be planted to advantage if set on mounds; but this is only worth doing when no other place offers for the trees. The plan followed is to have a cart load or two of earth dumped where the trees are to be placed, enough so that when the tree is planted its roots will not be more than a few inches below the surface of the natural soil. In this way trees may be set, and they will flourish very well. The added soil affords them sustenance and the means to get a good foothold, and as the roots push below this, they keep along not far under the surface of the natural soil out of the too wet portion of it. I have known trees do very well in such places when treated in this way, especially the pear. In fact, for this tree, a damp situation is not a bad one. It generally means stiff soil, which is what the tree likes. In low ground, capable of being drained by ditches, pear trees thrive amazingly. Cherries, too, will thrive near water, at the base of hills, near running water, but not so well in heavy soil in light ground. Rocky soil will grow good cherries, no matter how much water is passing through it. When water passes through the ground continually it carries air with it, and this is what roots demand, and when this cannot be supplied them trees will die. Who ever has a place he deems too wet for fruit or any other tree, let him follow the mounding plan, and without doubt he will be pleased with the results. A case is in my mind where one who had quite a wet piece of land which he wished planted to trees, and which it was his intention to drain in a few years, planted the trees in mounds, as explained above, and did not drain the grove for three years afterwards. The trees were practically set on the level ground, the mound being no more than the covering of the roots to the proper depth. Until draining occurs the roots keep near the surface of the ground, but when the water is taken out of the ground by drains down go the roots into deeper soil. Trees growing in wet places, such as along the banks of streams, are always surface rooting. I have seen large forest trees blown over near creeks which showed a mass of fibrous roots, not much over a foot in depth. And this is why such trees do blow over so often, there being no descending roots to support them. There are some trees, such as the silver maple, which, though they make but surface roots in wet places, are very tenacious of their hold, and very rarely lose it and become prostrated. These general remarks, it is hoped, will benefit many who have such a piece of ground they contemplate planting.

Watering Trees in Autumn.

Perhaps many will think that the fall of the year is not the proper time to water trees, but the fact is it is much more important that orchard land should be thoroughly flooded during autumn than at any other season, especially if the last part of the summer and early autumn has been extremely dry. If the ground is allowed to freeze about the trees without the application of moisture, the chances are life will be extinct by the following spring. There is a great deal of talk about dry summers killing ornamental and fruit trees. In my opinion it is not the dry summer, but the lack of moisture just before the ground freezes. This being the case, late autumn is the time to water, and by so doing the trees will come out in good shape in the spring and make a satisfactory growth. If allowed to freeze up dry, the severe cold during the winter impoverishes the trees and next spring they are puny and sickly with not sufficient vitality left to carry them through the summer. The best way to apply the water with the least waste is to select a solid stick of timber two feet long and about four inches in diameter and sharpen one end to a point tapering back to within six inches of the top. Drive this down about 18 inches close to the main root of the tree. Remove it and fill the hole with water. Repeat every evening until the roots are thoroughly soaked. The hole should be covered with a stone to prevent evaporation and filling up. After the process is completed fill the hole with earth. The best time for doing this work is the latter part of October to the first week in November. This may seem like a great deal of work, but it is better to do this than to see groves and orchards die.—M. L. Morton, in Orange-Judd Farmer.

Poultry Notes.

Geese may be fattened on almost any kind of grain, if they are fed all they will eat up clean. The better plan is to feed grain twice a day while they have good pasturage, and then about two weeks before intending to market, shut them up in a close pen and feed them all they will eat, four or five

times a day, and they will fatten very rapidly.

One advantage with the Langshan is that they mature early. Pullets usually commence laying when six months old. They grow rapidly; they are excellent table fowls, the flesh being more like the turkey, being more close, and when properly cooked is of fine white quality. They have fewer faults than most breeds, and are hard to excel as an all-purpose fowl.

While ducks are hardy, easy to raise, grow rapidly, are rarely sick, and with proper management can be readily made as profitable as any other class of fowls, it is not advisable to keep them unless they can be kept out of the door-yard, away from the kitchen door and the well. Provide a place for them in the orchard or a lot where they will be somewhat to themselves. A half dozen ducks hanging around the well or kitchen door will cause more filth than fifty chickens. Keep ducks, but keep them in their proper places.

No better use can be made of the table scraps than to feed them to the poultry. But it is failing to make the most of them to simply throw them on the ground. A much better plan is to have a pot or vessel sitting on the back of the stove, and put into it all the parings or leavings of the vegetables and fruit in the kitchen, as well as the scraps that are left after eating into it and keeping sufficient water also to cook well. Give this as a morning ration. If the quantity is not sufficient, add equal parts of bran and corn meal, wetting with milk to make a good feed, stirring all well together.

Fall Farm Notes.

Finish up the wheat seeding. Crowd the early fattening hogs. Get a good lot of fodder stored under shelter.

Have only such fences as are necessary for practical purposes.

When the nights begin to get cool shelter the young growing stock. Remember that kind treatment and warm shelter lessen the feed bill.

Provide plenty of good feed racks in the feed lots in which to feed out the fodder.

Provide good drainage for the low places in the newly-seeded wheat and grass fields.

Unless shelter is provided, except on warm days, the hens cannot be expected to lay in winter.

Whenever there is a little spare time nail on all the loose boards around the stables and sheds.

When sheep and hogs are kept on wooden floors constantly the hoofs often grow greatly out of shape.

It will be found that a good time to decide what to plant next spring is in the fall after the crops are harvested.

A good part of the spoiled butter, especially during the winter, is due to keeping the cream too long before churning.

Be sure to keep a sufficient supply of feed. Selling off now and buying again in the spring is likely to prove poor economy.

When the crops are sufficiently matured in the garden remove them and plow thoroughly and then apply a good coat of manure.

Take every opportunity to improve the condition of the farm, as with improved condition comes the ability to produce better results.

Plan to make, save and apply all of the manure possible. Constantly taking out and putting nothing back will exhaust the fertility of any soil.

Fruit trees may be set out at any time now after the leaves fall. It is rarely advisable to strip off the leaves; better wait until the frost kills them and they drop off.

The meadows and pastures will give a better yield of grass next spring if they are not pastured down too close now and the stock is kept out of them in wet or muddy weather.

Generally sweet potatoes, in the root crop, should be the first to be harvested; then the Irish potatoes, beets, carrots, and lastly the turnips. Leave the parsnips until after the ground freezes at least once.

Push the fall work as rapidly as possible, in order to have everything in good shape, ready for cold weather. Better be a little early than a little late in having everything in readiness.

Propagating Gooseberries and Currants.

These are propagated by layerings and cuttings. Currants are especially easy to reproduce in this way. Make cuttings five to eight inches long from September up to the time the ground freezes. These must be from the current year's growth. Tie in bundles and bury until spring in a dry place or where the water will not stand. As soon as the ground is in good condition, plant in a well prepared bed, leaving about two buds above ground. The rows should be far enough apart to permit of easy cultivation and about six inches apart in the row. Some prefer planting the cuttings in the fall if there is sufficient moisture in the ground. This must be done some time before the ground freezes up.

Gooseberries are not so easy propagated and must be grown almost entirely by layering. Bend down branches of the previous year's growth and peg them to the ground. Partially cover them with soil and after they have grown in this position for a season well defined roots will have been formed and the plants can be put out in the nursery row or set where it is intended they are to remain.

Italy Calls for United Action.

Rome.—The Government has proposed to the powers that international action be taken against anarchists.

OUT FOR THE GOLD.

Sailors Desert Their Ships in Kotzebue Sound to Prospect.

VESSELS COMPELLED TO LAY UP.

Captains, Left in the Lurch, Also Decide to Seek the Yellow Metal—Every Indication of a Gold Find.

Seattle (Wash.)—There will be no rush of the disappointed back from Kotzebue sound this fall at least, and four or five San Francisco schooners are preparing to go into winter quarters there. They have no choice in the matter, for the crews have deserted and gone to the gold fields. Men to take their places cannot be secured at any price. There are very few now on the sound, about 1500 of the party without a landed having gone to the interior.

A letter from one of the deserted captain tells the welcome news that Kotzebue prospectors will probably be successful. Captain Louis Bernhardt of the Seattle schooner M. M. Morrill writes about the way his men ran away and left him dangerously ill. He wants to come back, but can't find men to man the schooner. He had difficulty in persuading the deserters to leave the schooner's stores on board. Being sick, he could not enforce his orders. He was a member of the party owning the schooner. They quarreled among themselves, and part went up the Buckland river. A few days later news came down the Kowak river of a gold strike about 300 miles up. Away went the rest of the party without a moment's delay. He says that there is every indication of a considerable find of gold.

The schooner captains are hunting around for a safe anchorage, and they intend going into the interior on their own hook looking for gold. Captain Bernhardt hopes to get well in time to go up on the ice. If he can find any one who wants to go back he will return on account of his health.

Dead Hogs.

A great source of infection and spread of disease is the unsanitary practice of leaving the carcasses of dead hogs a prey to carrion birds of all kinds, whose excrement is said to carry the germs of disease to all parts of the country. The germs of anthrax have been found in the manure of a fly. Streams of water are a source of infection and spread of cholera and, therefore, a detriment to the hog breeder. Sanitary precautions, practiced individually and collectively, will materially lessen the number of outbreaks and, consequently, the loss of property. How many men disinfect the premises around the spot where a sick or dead hog has lain? How many men disinfect themselves, their shoes especially, after attending to a sick or dead hog? We never forget to disinfect the premises where a glandered horse has been, or do we neglect to disinfect our hands after examining such a case. It is just as necessary to protect against cholera that we do these things as in the case of glanders or any other infectious disease. The germs of cholera will live for several months in the soil or litter containing animal matter, hence the necessity of disinfection. In view of this, hogs should not have forty to eighty acres of a pasture run at once, but rather a small lot comparatively with the number in the herd.

A Question in Manuring.

Some people say they want all the manure near the surface, because there is where Nature applies it, and because the tendency of the move of plant foods is downward rather than upward. Some people want to put the manure way down deep into the soil in order to induce the roots of crops to go down into the stratum of perpetual moisture. In gardening operations we usually want it all the way through the tilled surface soil, so that the plants can feed from the first day to the last, let their roots ramify all through the soil, and be strong and in vigorous growth right along. Roots will develop best where the moisture is, too. The manure, when well mixed with the entire layer of tilled soil, will hold the moisture far better than when it is all in a heap. We all know that coarse manure left in chunks here and there, often dries out and refuses to feed the plants. Why put the sugar all into the bottom of the cup of coffee, or the cream all on top? The mixture should be homogeneous and thorough to give the best results.

Many of the hens will be moulting now and they will need special attention. It is best to have all hens that are to be kept over moult early, as in all cases if given plenty of good food and dry, comfortable quarters, they can be depended on to lay regularly; and eggs during the winter always command good prices. A little linseed meal, sunflower seed, buckwheat or oats should be given daily, and all reasonable care taken to keep them thrifty.

When raising poultry, especially for the table, size is always to be considered. In nearly all markets fowls are sold by weight, whether young or old, and for this reason it is best to secure as good size as is possible. But when keeping fowls for eggs it will cost less to have small hens. In nearly all cases with fowls and stock, the size of the carcass determines to some extent the cost of support, a small animal or fowl costing less to keep than a large one; so that when keeping for eggs or milk, small size is worth considering as lessening the cost to maintain.

NEWS ABOUT TOWN

happenings of the Past Week in the Pioneer City.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mrs. Willis is visiting her mother Mrs. J. S. Enos.

Mrs. Jos. McMullen returned to her home at Santa Rosa, Monday.

Mr. G. Spencer of San Francisco was visiting his sister Mrs. G. S. Harris Sunday.

Miss Mattie Vallejo of Oakland spent Saturday and Sunday with Mrs. Harasathy.

W. H. Walker of Cordelia spent Sunday with the family of J. H. Humphreys.

Geo. Smith of Palo Alto came up and spent Sunday with Sonoma friends.

Miss Katie McDonnell is home again after a two week's visit with her cousin.

Mrs. R. Walker of Vallejo was a guest of the Buena Vista rancho Sunday.

B. M. Birdsell of the metropolis was a guest of Dr. Gottenberg last week.

Henry Joost has leased the Dut-ton place where he will engage in stock raising.

Buy your apron gingham at the Racket Store in Petaluma, 4, 5, 8 and 10 cents a yard.

It is rumored that another wedding is being arranged between two of our young people.

Little Emile Poppe celebrated her 5th birthday Wednesday by giving a party to her young friends.

Mr. Jos. McMullen of Santa Rosa spent several days the past week with her mother, Mrs. Bates.

The Bigging sisters have leased H. Joost's place, west of town, and will move there about the first of October.

Mrs. W. H. Walker and daughter of Cordelia and Miss Maggie Humphreys came over from Cordelia Sunday for a week's visit.

Dress goods—the latest, most stylish and cheapest at the Racket Store, and no other store in Petaluma.

Miss Josie Sutherland of San Francisco has been the guest at the residence of her uncle, James Campbell, for the past two weeks.

Mrs. George E. Drum, nee Champlin, of San Francisco is spending a couple of weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Champlin.

FOR SALE.—Good young horse, suitable for light work, for sale cheap. Apply at this office.

Willie Campbell, who has been in the southern part of the state for the past year, came up last week for a few days' visit with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. O. Campbell.

The enthusiastic people of Glen Ellen have printed a large streamer which they have strung across the principal street of that town, bearing the inscription: "Vote for Robt. A. Poppe for State Senator."

The ladies of the First Congregational church will give a "puzzle social" at the church Friday evening, Sept. 30th. The affair will be quite interesting and all are invited to participate.

The Racket Store at Petaluma sells sewing machines as follows: \$70 White for \$35; \$65 Wheeler & Wilson, \$31; Cottage, \$25 and \$29. All new and guaranteed.

Harry Knight came up Sunday from San Francisco to bid his friends good bye before starting with his regiment which left Wednesday for Van Couver.

Rev. E. E. Thompson has been assigned by the Methodist conference which met at Pacific Grove this week to the work at Sonoma. Mr. Thompson is a very capable young man and the Methodist society is very fortunate in securing this gentleman as their pastor.

A. M. Henderson of Napa has purchased the general store of Mr. Atkins of Glen Ellen and has taken possession of the same. Mr. Atkins will move to the city where he has secured a position in a mercantile establishment.

Mr. Queen of Glen Ellen, who was the victim of a runaway here almost two weeks ago in which he was considerably bruised and his cart demolished, is around again, after having been laid up for several days.

Miss Claire Hope spent Sunday in San Francisco where she sang in one of the principal churches. Miss Hope's talent as a singer is not only appreciated at home but is recognized in the metropolis and other cities where she has been heard.

Tennis Flannels at 4, 5, 8 and 10 cents a yard—best values and largest assortment at Petaluma's Racket Store.

Messrs. John Batto & Son shipped another car load of dried fruit last week. This makes the third carload of dried fruit this firm have shipped this season which leaves hardly a mark in their storehouse. At present they are running quite heavily on prunes with a fair supply of apples and peaches.

Quite a number of the Swiss citizens of this vicinity attended the Swiss celebration at Petaluma last Wednesday.

Last Saturday evening quite a party of young people gathered at the residence of Mrs. Harasathy, where they spent several hours in dancing, playing games and otherwise enjoying themselves; at 11 o'clock a dainty repast was served.

Tony Nufer returned from Sacramento last Sunday where he received six premiums on his horses at the State Fair. He secured 1st premium on one two-year-old and one three-year-old stallion, 2nd premium on one yearling, 2nd on Sonoma Boy and 2nd on one of his colts. This is pretty fair for Sonoma.

High School Notes.

To the enjoyment of the students, school will close for next week, giving the scholars an opportunity to pick grapes. A party of four boys of the school will go on a grape picking tour for the week.

Baseball has been the go for the past week, in consequence of which many fingers were made to suffer.

"Political" William Albert Sherman of the class of '99 has been moving into town the past week, which caused his absence from school for three days. He will be very heavily fined when he returns, in accordance with the rules of his class.

A hand-ball court for the school has been greatly discussed among both teachers and students for a great length of time, but was settled by a meeting called by one of the teachers, Mr. Olney, last Tuesday, whereby all decided to establish a court on the upper floor of the building. The expense will be very small and the students should have plenty of exercise as well as enjoyment.

A great many of the students of the school will take part in the vintage festival to be held at Rhine farm a week from Saturday night.

Mr. Horacious Appleton is still picking prunes.

Cricket being thrown aside for the present, the girls now take great pleasure in playing croquet.

The Middle class organized a '100 club Tuesday, the following officers were chosen: Miss Lily Steiger, president; Miss Maud Tompkins, secretary and Miss Rena Yates, treasurer. The rules and regulations adopted by the club will not go into effect until Oct. 1st.

Miss Rena Yates is enjoying a visit from her father, Chas. W. Yates of Ukiah.

CITY BOARD MEETING.

SONOMA, Sept. 21, 1898.

The board of city trustees met Monday evening, all members being present.

The bill of R. A. Poppe for \$50 for making the city assessment was passed and ordered paid.

It was moved by trustee Davis, seconded by trustee Harris, that in regard to the claim of H. H. Granice for printing amounting to \$96, that next Monday evening, at 8 o'clock p. m. be fixed as the time when Mr. Granice and other citizens who are interested or have any knowledge of the claim are invited to appear before the board and give their reasons for or against allowing said claim.

The tax collector was instructed to make the usual legal publication as to the collection of city taxes.

The street committee reported four bridges in need of repairs which were ordered done.

Mr. Leiding complained of the imperfect drainage near the Tuscano hotel and the board set Monday afternoon as the time when they will investigate that and the drainage on or near the Weyl property.

The board contracted for ten electric lights for the city to be placed as follows: One light on every other post around the plaza and two on First street west, from the plaza to the depot, one to be on last post near depot.

The Donohue Leased.

The San Francisco & Northern Pacific Railroad Company, which operates the lines to Ukiah, leased its entire road, plant and rolling stock for twenty years to the California Northern Railroad Company on Tuesday afternoon last. The consideration is the full net revenue of the road. The California Northwestern is a new incorporation, the purpose of which is to build a connecting line from the S. F. & N. P. Co. to the timber belt of Mendocino County. No point of connection has as yet been determined on. Several locations have been suggested. The former officers of the S. F. & N. P. Co. will be retained in office. The directors of the lessee corporation are G. Palache, president; G. W. Prescott, vice-president; George A. Pope, F. A. Wick-ersham and J. A. Isham.

D. E. McKinley's Campaign.

D. E. McKinley, Esq., began the campaign of the State Thursday. Yesterday he spoke at St. Helena. Hereafter he will be in the field almost constantly, speaking under the auspices of the Republican state central committee.

Ready-made garments of all descriptions at the Racket Store in Petaluma.

GLEN ELLEN GLEANINGS.

Chas. Ohm candidate for constable was in town Tuesday.

J. Chauvet has commenced picking grapes and will soon begin wine making.

M. F. Turley was in Sonoma last Wednesday on business.

Quite a number of Glen Ellenites attended the church social at Kenwood Thursday evening.

Geo. W. Clark and James Albertson of Sonoma were in town last Tuesday.

"R. A. Poppe for State Senator" neatly printed on canvas is now gracefully hanging over Calobasas street.

James Clark and Miss Estella Thompson of this place were united in marriage at San Francisco last Thursday, the 15th inst. Their many friends wish them much prosperity and happiness.

Mr. Chas. Behlow of the Alaska Fur Seal company, and head of the great firm of H. Leibes & Co., visited his friend M. K. Cady at this place on Monday.

L. G. F. Atkins has sold his mercantile business here and will soon leave for San Francisco where he has secured a lucrative position. Mr. Atkins will be missed in the Ancient Order of Owls, but his office in that order will be ably filled by that efficient member M. K. Cady.

Mr. John M. Hendley, the other day, generously left a choice quarter of well seasoned venison with "Mine Host" Harrison of the Mervin hotel, whose guests will long remember the delicious feast which he prepared for them on that occasion.

Frank E. Dowd, the Democratic candidate for county assessor has been elected a member of the "Ancient and Honorable Order of Owls". His initiation, which will take place on the occasion of his next visit to Glen Ellen, will be followed by a grand banquet at which festivity the principal features of the menu will consist of fried succors, boiled catfish and stewed mud-turtles from Petaluma Creek.

A citizen of Independence, Mo., advertises in the Sonoma News for information regarding the "whereabouts of a former resident of that State. Now supposed to be dead," If a certain little journalist and several small politicians of your town, who are supposed to be dead, were already decently interred, it would not be necessary to make any inquiry as to their whereabouts as that would be a question concerning which there could be no possibility of a doubt.

A Republican politician of Santa Rosa, who formerly resided in your town and who spells his name with a "big, big D" has recently, it is stated, been making an active canvass of this valley in opposition to Robert A. Poppe and Miss Minnie Coulter. As this is the same gentleman who wisely predicted that McKinley could never be elected president, and that the United States would surely be beaten in her war with Spain, it is quite safe to conclude that both of the afore-said candidates will stand a very good show of being elected.

A number of misguided individuals of this town have organized themselves into a band of "rock-rollers" who find amusement during the dark hours of the night, in throwing stones, bricks and other missiles upon the roofs of the houses of respectable citizens who have retired to their virtuous slumbers. A complaint will be lodged with his honor, Judge Gibson against these midnight marauders, and several prominent attorneys have been engaged by the innocent sufferers to prosecute these malefactors to the fullest extent of the law.

It is often said that a "prophet is not without honor except in his own country" and this quotation might be most appropriately applied to our republican candidate for constable, who has the reputation of being one of the most efficient officers in the county and one of whom his opponents can only say that he has, in his capacity of deputy sheriff and constable, been exceptionally energetic in preserving the peace and protecting the property of the people of this community. He is just the man for the position for which he has been nominated and his election should be a foregone conclusion.

Almost Recovered.

About five weeks ago Mr. F. G. Sackes of San Francisco, an acquaintance and friend of Mr. Henry Joost of this place, came up for a few weeks' visit at the home of Mr. Joost, and to take a course of baths at the Boyes' springs for paralysis. When he commenced taking the baths he was completely paralyzed on the left side. He has taken daily baths during these five weeks and will return next Sunday almost recovered.

To the Voters of Sonoma Township.

SONOMA, Cal., Sept. 22, 1898. I hereby agree, if I am elected Justice of the Peace of Sonoma Township, to try all cases coming to my court from the northern part of the township, in Glen Ellen or Kenwood, as interested parties may desire.

J. M. CHENEY.

At the Racket Store in Petaluma they sell butter-cloth at 4 cents and cheese bandages at 6 cents a yard.

Beauty is Blood Deep.
Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean; by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin today to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfac-

Political Announcements.

E. F. WOODWARD
(Regular Republican Nominee)
Is a candidate for re-election to the office of
County Treasurer,
At the election Nov. 8th 1898.

CHARLES H. OHM
(Regular Republican Nominee)
Is a candidate for election to the office of
Constable, Sonoma T'p.
At the election held Nov. 8th 1898.

SHERIDAN PETERSON
(Regular Republican nominee)
For Assemblyman
For the 17th Assembly District.
Election Nov. 8th, 1898.

R. A. POPPE
(Regular Republican nominee)
Candidate for election to the office of
State Senator
At the election held Nov. 8th 1898.

M. V. VANDERHOOF
(Regular Republican nominee)
For County Assessor
At the election held Nov. 8, 1898.

For Superintendent of Schools
J. E. METZGER
REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINEE.
Election November 8, 1898

For Sheriff
FRANK P. GRACE
REGULAR DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE
Election November 8, 1898

For Auditor and Recorder
WILLIAM A. MILLS.
REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINEE.
Election November 8, 1898

For Assemblyman 17th District
W. F. COWAN
REGULAR DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE
Election November 8, 1898

For County Surveyor
NEWTON V. V. SMYTH.
REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINEE
Election Nov. 8, 1898.

For Treasurer.
M. D. GOSHEN
REGULAR DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE
Election Tuesday, Nov. 8, 1898.

MRS. F. MCG. MARTIN,
Attorney-at-Law
and Notary Public.
Doyle & Overton Building
Fourth St. SANTA ROSA

HENRY SOARE
CARRIAGE AND SIGN
PAINTING.....
Hoydt Building, Spain St., SONOMA, CAL.

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—O—
MERCHANT

TAILOR
The
Only First
Class Tailor in
Sonoma. Suits made
to Order, Repairing neatly
and quickly done. I guarantee a
fit and warrant all my work.
Shop on Napa Street be-
tween Union Hotel
and F. Clewe's
Store.

SONOMA - CALIFORNIA
Suits from \$10 up.

Save Good Money
Keep Good Time.

M. I. Martin, the Petaluma jeweler is in Sonoma every Saturday, for the purpose of collecting watches, clocks and jewelry for repairing. See him.

Watch Mainsprings, 50 cents.
Watch Glasses, 10 cents

Every Package
of Schilling's Best tea is a sample.
Your money back if you don't like it.

The Cut Rate Bazar

LOW PRICES	Coal Oil Tin Tea Kettles, - 15c
WITH US DOES	No 7, 1x tin, copper bot'm ket'l, 50c
NOT MEAN	No 8, " " " " " 60c
CHEAP GOODS	No 9, " " " " " 70c
	No 7, Granite Tea Kettles, - 75c
	No 8, " " " " " 90c
	No 9, " " " " " \$1.15

Every article guaranteed as represented.

The Cut Rate Bazar,
PETALUMA CAL.

NEW GOODS

Just Received a Full
Line of Fall & Winter

Dress Goods
FLANNELS
Ladies' and Children's Wool & Marino
UNDERWARE.

At G. H. HOTZ'S Dry Goods Store. New Goods arriving every week

G. H. HOTZ.

DREES BROTHERS
CASH DEALERS IN

Poultry, Eggs

HIDES GAME FEED GREEN and
TALLOW FLOUR SUPPLIES DRIED FRUITS

CORNER OF WESTERN AVENUE AND KELLER STREET
PETALUMA, CALIFORNIA

DRIED... FRUITS

Parties having dried fruits for sale will consult their interests by calling on

John Batto & Son,
OF VINEYARD STATION, and get their prices before disposing of the same.

Call or address **JOHN BATTO & SON**
Vineberg, California.

MRS. J. A. POPPE
DEALER IN

General Merchandise

HARDWARE, and AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
FLOUR, GRAIN, FEED, Etc.

Highest Market Price Paid For Farm Produce.

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GREAT OFFER!

San Francisco Weekly Call and Sonoma Weekly News

... FOR **\$2 50** PER YEAR ...

The subscription price of either paper for a year is \$1.50. Why not take advantage of this generous offer and secure both papers for a little more than the price of either. Readers of the News will do well to look into this matter. It is a paying investment. In one paper will be found all the local happenings, gotten up in a concise, pithy and readable manner and given to the people week by week. In the other will be found the local happenings of San Francisco and the telegraphic news of the entire world. The CALL is the family paper of the Pacific Coast and is well worth the price asked for both papers.

SONOMA NEWS \$2.50 WEEKLY CALL
Address all orders to the News, Sonoma, Cal.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Catholic Church. Rev. W. P. Quill
Rector. Services: Sunday, 8:30
and 1 a. m.; week-days, 7:30 a. m.
School immediately after the 11
o'clock mass.

Congregational Church.
Pastor: Services: Sunday, 11 a. m. and 8:00 p. m. Sunday school
superintended by Mr. Chas. P. ...
10 a. m. Young Men's Bible Class,
at 12:15 p. m. in separate room. The
young men invited. Subject: Chris-
tian Endeavor, Friday, at 7:30 a. m.,
Golden Rule Reading Circle, Monday
afternoon. The Christian Endeavor
Society meets every Sunday at 7:30
p. m. Prayer meeting, Wednesday,
7:45 p. m. The Ladies' Aid Society
meets alternate Fridays, the Misses' A-
ry Society, on alternate Tuesdays.
Strangers are welcome at all the ser-
vices.

Methodist Episcopal Church. Rev.
E. E. Thompson, Pastor. Preaching
every Sabbath at 11 a. m. and 7:30
p. m. Sabbath School at 10 a. m.
Prayer Meeting on Wednesday at
7:30 p. m. Young People's Society
of Epworth League at 6:30 p. m. on
Sunday.

LODGE NOTICES.

A. O. U. W.

PUEBLO LODGE No. 108, meets every
first and fourth Tuesday evening of
each month at Odd Fellows' Hall.

F. & A. M.

TEMPLE LODGE No. 14, meets in the
Masonic Hall on the Tuesday even-
ing on or before the full moon in
each month.

I. O. O. F.

SONOMA LODGE No. 28, meets at Odd
Fellows' Hall every Saturday evening
at 7:30 p. m.

REBEKAH DEARIE LODGE No. 99, meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, on the
second and fourth Thursday of each
month.

O. E. S.

VALLEY OF THE MOON CHAPTER No. 85, meets in Masonic Hall on the
Thursday evening on or preceding
the full moon of each month.

O. C. F.

SONOMA VINEYARD COUNCIL, No. 14, meets the first and third Friday of
each month in Odd Fellows' Hall.

N. S. G. W.

SONOMA PARLOR, No. 111, meets
every Monday evening at Odd Fel-
lows' Hall.

U. A. O. D.

SONOMA GROVE No. 75, meets the
first and third Friday of each month
in Odd Fellows' Hall.

ROBERT A. POPPE
Attorney-at-Law

Office: East Side of Plaza, Sonoma
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CITY BARBER SHOP
No. 6 NAPA ST., SONOMA

First-class Work Done at Popular
Prices and Guaranteed.

CHAS. POGGETTO, PROP.

HENRY WEYL
The Butcher.

DEALER IN
Beef, Pork, Mutton, Sausage, Lard,
Ham, Bacon, Butter, Eggs,
Poultry & Vegetables.

Give me a call; you'll come again.

Petaluma Incubators

HATCH all kinds of
eggs. They show
more practical pro-
gressive features
than any others. Hot
air in principle. Uses
coal-oil for heating.
We have indisputable
evidence that our sys-
tem is the correct one, 15,000 pleased
customers getting higher percentages
than from any other machines. WE
PAY FREIGHT. You therefore know
what a machine will cost at your door.
Finest catalogue ever issued, free.
Petaluma Incubator Co.,
Petaluma, Cal.

ESTABLISHED 1883.
Chas. J. Poppe

DEALER IN
General Merchandise

Post Master and Insurance Agent
COUNTRY PRODUCE

Bought and Sold.
We Originate—Others Imitate.

GLEN ELLEN - CAL.

THE INVENTORS
LAW COMPANY

Washington, D. C.
Affords superior advice
in all legal matters. In-
quiries may be made
through the editor of
this paper if desired.
Handbook and New
Patent Laws FREE.

Wanted—An Idea Who can in-
vent a new machine for
producing electricity? If
you have such an idea,
write JOHN W. WHEELER & CO., Patent Attor-
neys, Washington, D. C., for their \$1.00 plan and
see how to secure a patent on your invention.

IMPROVEMENTS IN FLYING MACHINES.

Inventors are plenty who can make a machine that will rise and float in air, but the one improvement which none has succeeded in making is an apparatus that will guide the machine through the many treacherous currents of air. In this respect, however, it is fortunate that a young hostess of the stomach Bitters, which acts as a safe guide by curing treacherous stomach, liver and blood diseases, giving a good appetite, a strong constitution and nerve-like steel.

"I am surprised, John," said an old lady when she found her butter helping himself to some of her finest old port. "So am I, ma'am," was the calm reply. "I thought you were gone out."

No household is complete without a bottle of the famous J. C. Moore's Bitters. It is a pure and wholesome stimulant recommended by all physicians. Don't neglect this necessity.

Send for Free Circular showing how to get Bitter DISCOUNTS on Prices of any San Francisco or Pacific Coast Cash Store or Supply Company. We are reliable, been in business in San Francisco thirty years, and can save you money on everything you buy. Address: 412 BERT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

There is more catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local treatment, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven, however, that it is a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Dr. J. C. Moore's Bitters, the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally, it acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. It cures the most stubborn cases of catarrh, and cures the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. It cures the most stubborn cases of catarrh, and cures the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. It cures the most stubborn cases of catarrh, and cures the blood and mucous surfaces of the system.

Sold by Druggists. 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after three years. Dr. J. C. Moore's Bitters. Send for FREE CIRCULAR. Address: 412 BERT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

My doctor said I would die, but Dr. J. C. Moore's Bitters cured me. Amos Keiner, Cherry Valley, Ills., Nov. 23, '93.

Try Schilling's Best tea and baking powder.

Nervous People

Are great sufferers and they deserve sympathy rather than censure. Their blood is poor and thin and their nerves are consequently weak. Such people find relief and cure in Hood's Sarsaparilla because it purifies and enriches the blood and gives it power to feed, strengthen and sustain the nerves. If you are nervous and cannot sleep, take Hood's Sarsaparilla and realize its nerve strengthening power.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is America's Greatest Medicine. It is six for \$5. Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25 cents.

MRS. M. H. OBER 34 Geary Street, San Francisco, Cal.

TWO HUMOROUS BROTHERS.

They Won Wagers on the Strength of Their Own Homeliness.

Many years ago there were two brothers, named Joel and Jonathan, who were famous throughout Wayne county, Ind., because they were both such frights. One day they were on their way to Cincinnati by wagon in the days of the old canal. The wagon was of the covered variety, and only Joel was visible to the natural eye as the vehicle plumed along. The chuck holes had infested the way. Joel was said to be the next to the ugliest man in all the country round, and his brother took precedence.

The two brothers met a stranger, who, attracted by the supremely homely face of Joel, stopped his horse and said:

"Excuse me, my friend, but would you mind telling me your names?"

In a sepulchral tone that fitted well the hideous face Joel replied:

"Well, I guess I hain't never done nuthin that would make me ashamed to tell my name. My name is Joel."

"Where do you live, if it is a fair question?"

"I live in Wayne county, Indiana."

"Well, stranger, I've seen much of Indiana, but I'll bet you \$10 that you're the ugliest man in the state."

"Well, I hain't no gamblin man," replied Joel, "but I hain't never seen nuthin in the Scriptur ag'in bettin on a sure thing, an I'll jest take that bet."

Turning to the wagon cover and peering into its depths he called:

"Jonathan, stick your head out hyer."

Jonathan did as he was requested. The stranger paid the money without a word of complaint.—New York Mail and Express.

So Kindly Considerate.

"Why is it," the daring young man asked, "that your daughter still wears such short dresses?"

"Oh, I keep her dressed that way," Mrs. Giddibus answered, with a beautiful blush, "because if she had long skirts on people would think she was my sister when they saw us together. I have no wish to conceal the fact that I have a daughter who is as tall as I am."—Cleveland Leader.

Close Range.

Hattie—So you and Jack quarreled, did you?

Ella—Yes. He said something that I didn't like and I told him we must be strangers henceforth.

Hattie—And did he fall on his knees and ask you to forgive him?

Ella—Not he! You see he—that is, his knees were occupied at the time.—Chicago News.



THE LOVE STORY : : : OF NUMBER SIX.

In the Baptist Orphan Asylum of a small town in Vermont Lizzie Macready was known as No. 6. The name was particularly fitting for more reasons than one. Lizzie was the youngest child in a family of six. She was the sixth orphan who had been admitted to the institution in the sixth year of its establishment. Her father was a locomotive engineer on the Vermont Central Railway. Lizzie, the youngest child, was 6 years old when he was killed in a collision, and brought home a corpse to his wife. His eldest daughter had been keeping house since the death of her father, and soon after the father's demise she married a section boss. The children were scattered among friends and relatives. The boys had found good homes and were all at work earning money. Lizzie was taken into the orphanage, of which her aunt, a kindly, middle-aged woman, was matron.

Nobody objected to this arrangement, for Miss Sanders stood very high in the esteem of the townspeople, who thought it but right that the youngest child of the dead engineer should be cared for at the expense of the county, since all the others had not become burdens on their charity.

Number Six grew up a likely girl amidst the orphans of the place, and now, at the age of 16, she was quite a help to her aunt, who still continued in charge of the county's waifs. All who had been there when she was a toddler were gone. The girls had sought service with the townspeople, the boys were at work in the fields. Lizzie was taking upon her young shoulders the cares which burdened the white-haired woman who had been a mother to her.

At this time there was not an empty bed or cradle in the institution. An open winter, something unusual in the rigorous climate of the Vermont hills, had depopulated the firesides and filled the graveyards. For years there had not been infants in the home until this winter. Now there were two, a boy and a girl. The former was the son of the schoolmaster. The girl was a poor washerwoman's child. But, the male infant, was robust enough and thrived as successfully among strangers as he had in his mother's arms, but Bee, the washerwoman's infant daughter, needed a deal of attention. This little mite of humanity had been christened Beatrice, to the great astonishment of everybody. A washerwoman calling her child Beatrice, was an unheard of thing among the plain people of Vermont hills. Maggie, Mary or Annie, wagged the gossips, would have been more suitable.

Mrs. Rossiter, the mother of little Beatrice, came to the Green Mountain town when her child was not quite a year old. She wore widow's weeds and



BEE GOT ALL OF THE CODDLING.

Informed those who asked after her antecedents that her husband had died a short time ago, leaving her in poverty. He had been a good man, she explained, but a year's sickness had eaten up their little savings.

This was in the summer of the year, and a few days before Christmas the mother was called away from little Bee, before she could indicate what she wanted done with her child. After the burial of Mrs. Rossiter, the baby was taken to the orphanage and placed in charge of Miss Sanders. From the first Lizzie Macready—Number Six—took a violent fancy to the little one. Bee got all the coddling and fondling. She was such a wee thing, so delicate and frail. Big blue eyes gazed wistfully out of a thin, pale face, and there was a sad droop to the baby mouth, as if the child realized its forlorn condition.

For a time after Mrs. Rossiter's coming to Water Hollow, the gossips indulged in talk about the legitimacy of little Bee. All doubts were set aside, however, when the Public Administrator found in an old tin box among Mrs. Rossiter's effects two marriage certificates. One, the latest, pronounced

him, lingered in the little mountain town. Again the gossips got together, wondering what kept him in a place so devoid of attraction to people with money. There was nothing in the way of little Bee's departure. Surely that foolish young woman, Lizzie Macready, would not again interpose silly objections.

Every day the stranger went to the orphanage to spend hours with his little sister and her beloved Number Six, for he insisted that Lizzie Macready should accompany her charge on all their strolls through the garden.

At last he informed the landlady of the little hostility that he would depart the next day. He ordered a four-seat carriage instead of the single fly to take him to the station.

"I am not going alone this time," he said, with a happy smile.

"Going to take the little girl with



BEE WOUND HER ARMS AROUND HIS NECK.

you, I see," answered the landlady, saying to himself that there would be one less for the county to feed.

"Yes, and a wife," continued Correll. "A wife?" gasped the landlady.

"Where did you get her?"

"Over at the orphanage. I am going to be married in the morning to Lizzie Macready—Number Six—you know?"

St. Louis Republic.

Photos of Moonlight Scenes.

Moonlight effects in photographs have long been admired by the uninitiated, and fully appreciated by both amateur and professional photographers for their beauty, and many plates, too, have been spoiled by photographers who have accepted moonlight as the real illuminator of these views, and accordingly focused directly on this beautiful orb of night. Moonlights with the moon herself in evidence are really sun photographs; that is, pictures taken with a rapid exposure, the camera pointed toward the sun generally in the late afternoon or early morning and with clouds between the lens and the direct rays. Many charming so-called night pictures are taken by making two exposures, a short one in the rapidly diminishing afternoon sunlight, to get an impression of buildings and other dark objects, and another longer one after dark to print in the gas and electric lights that line the long street or mark out the roads and winding pathway of a city park.—Scribner's.

Immense Indian Temple.

The largest heathen temple in the world is at Serlingapatam (the city of Vishnu), in India. This immense temple comprises a square, each side being a mile in length, and inside of which are six other squares. The walls are twenty-five feet high and five feet thick, and the grand hall, in which the pilgrims assemble, is supported by 1,000 pillars, each cut from a single stone. There is a very large and magnificent Buddhist temple at Rangoon standing on a huge mound of two terraces, the upper one being 100 feet above the ground outside, and in extent 900x85 feet. The underground temple of Kael is another temple, all excavated out of the solid rock—so are the temples of Elephanta.

Lavish Use of Lamps.

The English in most matters electrical still have to follow America's lead, and in the artistic application of electric lighting they are masters. Many of the arc lamp posts used in the streets are examples of fine art, while such ornamentation as festooning the sidewalks of seaside promenades with incandescent electric lamps is not rare. Dover is one such town, and there are miles and miles of incandescent lamp festooning the board walk giving a holiday air to the promenade during the summer season. These lamps are employed merely for their artistic effect, the usual arc lights supplying the general illumination.

Diminutive Woman in Ohio.

Miss Sally Podney, a 25-year-old woman of Spring Valley, O., weighs only twenty-six pounds. Her height is 34 inches. She is fairly well educated, having attended the district schools until she was past the school age. She has always rejected any proposition to marry. Lizzie Macready grew pale as death when he announced his intention. The child, still nestling in his arms, held out her hand to her foster-mother.

"Dear Number Six," she cried, "I can never leave you!"

Sweet blushes crept in the girl's cheek at this avowal of affection on the part of the child. The stranger stopped and kissed her hand.

"How can I ever thank you for what you have done for her?"

For days Mr. Correll, the rich young



THE ABSENT BOY.

They miss him in the orchard where the fruit is sunning over. And are the meads where the air is sweet with mown hay. And all about the old farm which knew him for a love. From the early seedtime onward till the crops were plied away.

They miss him in the village where nothing went without him. Where today the young folk's parties are dull and incomplete. They want to see him. The drop of cheer he always brought made common daylight sweet.

And now he's gone to Cuba, he's fighting for the nation. He's charging with the others, a lad in army blue. His name is little known yet, but at the upland station They all are sure you'll hear it before the war is through.

And when you talk of battles, and scan the printed columns of the one they seek, his neighbors think and care. They never do not speak of it their looks grow grave and solemn. For some of their boy is there. —Margaret E. Sangster, in Collier's Weekly.

A Spanish Prisoner.

High o'er his head the starry flag is floating. But his breast he wears the saffron gold. Our prison bars securely close around him. Though, Mijo, friend, the name we have enrolled.

But never once he seems to hear the cheer. That greets the story of a victory won: And says he waits till we are all rejoicing. When news is brought us of a brave deed done.

He sits apart and sings, with sweetest cadence. The songs learned long ago in sunny Spain. We cannot chide him, for we love the rebel. Our souls are many from the Spanish Main.

—Lucie E. Thurston, in Boston Evening Transcript.

"Jubilate Deo."

Jubilate, jubilate! Peace again triumphant reigns! Jubilate! Vale and mountain send aloft the welcome strains.

Shout! ye echoes hoarse, with thunder of an outraged nation's cry. Shout! till white-robed angels answer Jubilate from on high.

"Make a joyful noise, ye people," herald ye his triumphs dread. Who hath made you out army victorious and, with honor, crowned our dead.

Thou, O Lord, hast tried us, proved us, taken of our loved the flower: Yet we echo Jubilate! Thine the glory; Jubilate! Thine the power.

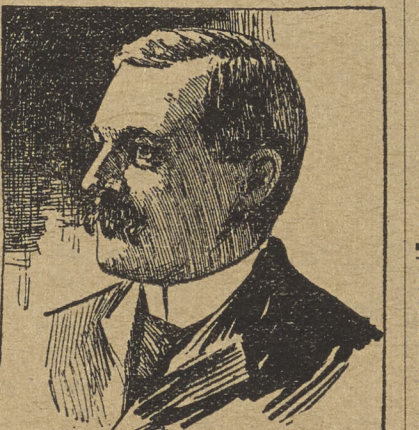
—Margaret Nevell Goodnow.

AN EXCELLENT RECORD.

Capt. Barker Has Served Nearly Twenty Years on the Sea.

Captain Albert S. Barker, who was detached from the command of the cruiser Newark and ordered to take charge of the battle-ship Oregon, fills the vacancy made by the invaliding of Captain Clark, was one of the original members of the Naval Board, and in that capacity rendered valuable services in preparing the navy for the excellent work accomplished by it in the war. He commanded the Oregon while she was attached to the Pacific station.

Captain Albert S. Barker has an excellent record of nearly twenty years' sea service to his credit, as well as some hard fighting in the Civil War. Born in Massachusetts, he entered the Naval



CAPT. A. S. BARKER.

Academy in 1859, but was ordered into active service on the frigate Mississippi when the war broke out, and took part in the capture of New Orleans and the fight at Port Hudson when the Mississippi was lost. He commanded the Enterprise in 1883-84, when a line of deep-sea soundings was run across the Atlantic and Indian oceans, and from New Zealand to the Straits of Magellan. Captain Barker has published the log of the cruise, including an interesting account of the great earthquake at Krakatoa. He was in command of the flagship Philadelphia, under Rear Admiral Cresswell, at the international naval review in Hampton Roads in 1893.

During the opening weeks of the present war Captain Barker served as aid to Secretary Long and as a member of the Military War Board, but on May 6th was assigned to the command of the remodeled and newly commissioned Newark.

Elderdown from Norway.

The rearing of elder ducks for their down is a novel industry on the Norwegian coast islands, which are owned by private individuals. The birds are naturally wild, but, being fed when necessary by the keepers, who also protect them from the ravens and eagles, lose much of their shyness and come at feeding times in great numbers, attend often by a train of gulls and wild ducks of many varieties. The industry is highly profitable.

Left Teeth Used Oftenest.

The natural habit of human beings appears to be the use of the teeth on the left side of the mouth for masticating the food. During a lengthened period of observation only one person out of thirteen was found who used both sides of his mouth for chewing and masticating his food.

Wise men change their minds occasionally, but fools have none to change.

ON A BIKE BUILT FOR TWO.

And the Starling News Was Not Known Until Afterward.

A cyclist whom we will call Baxter was strolling along the avenue when he noticed a pretty girl in a neat cycling costume standing by a tandem. She had her back turned to him, but he saw she wore a trim costume, had a neat ankle and a nicely arranged lot of hair. Baxter is very particular about a girl's hair. This girl looked so attractive that he paused. There was something pathetic in her attitude, he thought. Was she waiting for a cavalier to join her on the tandem? A wild idea entered Baxter's head. He would do a daring thing. He walked up to the girl. She turned a frank, merry face on him as he approached.

"Pardon me," he laughingly said, "but are you looking for an accompanist?" and he pointed to the tandem.

"Well," she smilingly answered, "now that you mention it, I guess I am."

A moment later they were whirling up the street. When it began to grow dark, they turned back.

"My tandem?" cried the girl. "Why, it isn't my tandem!"

"Not your tandem?" shouted Baxter.

"Whose is it, then?"

"Why," said the girl, "I thought it was yours."

"Heavens, no!" groaned Baxter.

"But you acted as if it was yours," said the girl.

"What shall we do?" moaned the girl.

"Take it back," said Baxter.

So they rode back in silence, and when they were about a block away the girl said:

"I guess I'll stop here."

Leaving the tandem as near to the place where he saw it as he could, he scuttled away in the darkness.—Cycling Gazette.

Experienced.

"Have you made up your mind just what qualities you expect to find in a husband?" asked the matron.

"Why, of course," answered the maid.

"Too bad," commented the matron with a sigh.

"Why do you say that?" demanded the maiden.

"Oh, I always hate to see young girls disappointed," answered the matron.—Chicago Post.



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is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

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"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I feel it my duty to tell all suffering women that I think your remedies are wonderful. I had trouble with my head, dizzy spells and hot flashes. Feet and hands were cold, was very nervous, could not sleep well, had kidney trouble, pain in ovaries and congestion of the womb. Since taking your remedies I am better every way. My head trouble is all gone, have no pain in ovaries, and am cured of womb trouble. I can eat and sleep well and am gaining in flesh. I consider your medicine the best to be had for female troubles."

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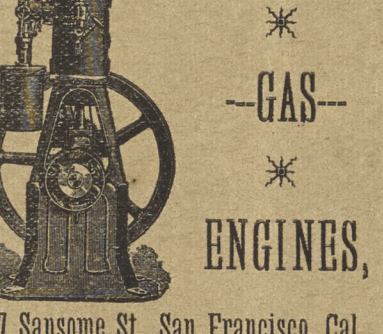
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